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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—DREAM AT SEA.—FRA
LAVOLO.—BROADWAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—CONIE SMOUGH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HENRY DUMPT.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
FARM AND HILL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE WHITE COCKADE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—English Opera.—LA SONAMBULA.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 23d street, corner of Eighth
avenue.—LOVE.

IRVING HALL.—BLIND TONIC CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FANCE,
ELEGANT, &c.—GRAND DUO "S."KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 155 Broadway.—SONGS,
ELEGANT, &c.—GRAND DUO "S."SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 155 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &c.TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bovey.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
UNDER THE GABLES.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS.—BLACK CROOK.

HALL, 94 and 96 Broadway.—PANDORA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 14, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes-
terday evening, May 13.Mr. Gladstone submitted to Parliament a bill for
the restraining of the Crown in ecclesiastical mat-
ters in Ireland. The operations of the Church
Inquiry Commission, under Earl Stanhope, in Ire-
land are to be suspended under the bill. Queen Vic-
toria laid the first stone of the new St. Thomas'
Hospital, in London, in the presence of a "multi-
tude" of people. The corporation of London pre-
sented an address of sympathy with the Queen in the
Prince Alfred assassination case. Lord Brougham
was buried at Cannes. The Austrian Parliament
passed, in one branch, a bill for trial by jury. The
weather reports are favorable for harvest prospects.
Consols, 94½; money, 92½; a 93, consols. Five-
twenties, 70½; a 70½ in London, and 75½ in Frank-
fort. Paris Bourse quiet.Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 11½d. a
12d. Breadstuffs lower. Provisions and produce
without marked change.By steamship we have a mail report, in detail
of our cable despatches, to the 2d of May, one day later.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Davis gave notice
of intention to present a bill at an early day for the
admission of Arizona and Montana. The resignation
of Secretary Forney was presented and laid on the
table. Mr. Hendricks moved that it be accepted;
but objection was made and the resolution went
over. Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution for the
readmission of North and South Carolina, Georgia,
Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana to representation,
which was ordered to be printed. The House bill
for the admission of Arkansas was called up. Some
debate ensued, and the bill was finally referred to the
Judiciary Committee. The Senate then adjourned
until Saturday at half-past eleven o'clock.In the House Mr. Schenck made a statement
in reference to the reported arrest of Collector Bailey,
of the Fourth Revenue district of New York city,
stating that the Committee on Ways and Means
knew nothing as to the merits of the complaint against
Mr. Bailey, and certainly had no defectives in his
employment. The bill authorizing the White-
hall and Flatbush Railroad of New York to
construct its road over United States
lands at Flatbush was passed. The bill to
admit North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia
and Alabama, was then taken up, Mr. Stevens offer-
ing an additional section in reference to debts due
loyal citizens of Georgia, providing for a modifica-
tion of one section of the constitution of that State.
Some discussion ensued on the right of Congress to
amend the constitution of a State, and pending de-
bate the House adjourned.

THE CITY.

The American Anti-Slavery Society yesterday cele-
brated its thirty-fifth anniversary at Steiway Hall.
A small audience assembled to witness the exercises,
interest being manifested principally in the
allusions made to the impeachment of the
President. Wendell Phillips delivered two ad-
dresses in the morning, in which he re-
ferred to Fessenden, Trumbull and Andrew John-
son in terms of sarcastic irony, which vigorously ex-
pressed his view of the case. Speeches were also
made by William Wells Brown, Mary Grew, Charles
G. Burleigh and others. An evening session was
also held. The National Temperance Society cele-
brated its second anniversary last night at Cooper
Institute, in the presence of a small audience.
Addresses were made by Neal Dow, Rev. J. B. Dunn
and others. The forty-third anniversary of the
American Tract Society was held in the Fifth Avenue
Presbyterian church yesterday. The annual reports
were presented. Among the anniversaries to-day,
the Congressional Union will be held at the Brooklyn
Academy at half-past seven this evening, when Sen-
ator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, will preside,
and addresses will be made by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,
and others. The American Equal Rights Associa-
tion will hold their anniversary at Cooper Institute
in the morning, when, probably, Wendell Phillips
and numerous strong minded female celebrities will
ventilate their political opinions.The Columbia College Law School held its ninth
annual commencement at the Academy of Music
last night, when the degree of Bachelor of Law was
conferred upon about sixty gentlemen.One of the ablest scientific lectures of the season
was delivered last night before the American Ethno-
logical Society by John Russell Bartlett, of Rhode
Island, in the hall of New York Historical Society.Police Commissioner Brennan is in a trial at head-
quarters yesterday informed a policeman that underno circumstances must he club a prisoner on the
head. If necessary to use the club at all, it should
be on other parts of the body.The Allen-Enright alleged whiskey fraud cases
in Brooklyn yesterday evidence for the defence was
closed and counsel for Enright commenced summing
up, the counsel for Allen announcing himself willing
to submit his client's case to the jury without argu-
ment.Messrs. DeForest and Manning, bankers on Wall
street, who were on trial for alleged receiving of
stolen property, in having in their possession some
bonds stolen from A. C. Kingstam & Son, were
honourably discharged yesterday, it being evident that
they purchased the bonds in good faith.The argument before Judge Sutherland, at Special
Term of the Supreme Court, on the motions to dissolve
the injunctions granted in the suits of Richard Schell
vs. the Erie Railroad Company and others, Frank
Work against the same and the People of the State
of New York against the same defendants, was con-
cluded yesterday. Counsel will hand in their points
to-day and the case will then be submitted to the
court for decision.The stock market was dull but steady yesterday.
Government securities were dull but steady. Gold
closed at 139½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our correspondence from Rio Janeiro is dated April
8. The Minister of Agriculture had objected to cer-
tain terms on which three hundred and thirty-six
Irish emigrants had been shipped for Brazil, but the
British government had intimated that the terms
were correct and he must abide by them. The
scheme for emigration from New York had proven
an atrocious swindle, and the contract with the
Navigation Company which shortly expires will
not be renewed. The impression prevailed that the
movement of Lopez in abandoning Curupaity was a
feint, and that he was drawing the allied army into a
trap. The Brazilians were suffering greatly for
supplies. Exchange had fallen to 18½, and gold
was at 145.We have correspondence from Mexico city dated
April 20 and Vera Cruz April 30, which are mainly
details of our news items by the Gulf cable. The
parties charged with the attempted assassination of
President Juarez are still in prison, but when Mr.
Plumb presented the congratulations of the United
States on the escape of the President, it was virtually
admitted by the government authorities that the
charges against them could not be sustained.Our correspondence from Buenos Ayres is dated
March 28. It is stated that the allied fleet passed
Humaita on account of the commanding officer of
the fort being bribed, and that he was immediately
shot by Lopez. There was great excitement in the
Argentine Confederation over the approaching presi-
dential election. On the removal of the national
troops from Rosario another revolution broke out,
and the Governor was imprisoned.In the case of John H. Surratt counsel for the de-
fence argued yesterday in favor of his motion to
admit the prisoner to bail. He urged that Surratt
was in ill health and peculiarly embarrassed,
having barely money enough, with the aid of his
friends, to pay the board of his witnesses. The
court declined to admit him to bail, on the ground
that the defence had readily consented to continue
the trial to the next term, although the prosecution
was ready to proceed.Preparations are busily making for the laying of
another telegraph cable between Havana and Key
West. The United States steamer Gettysburg is now
engaged in sounding for a cable to connect Panama
with the United States.Thomas Brown, who with his wife was brutally as-
saulted by a burglar at Hampton Falls, N. H., some
time ago, died yesterday, his wife having died several
days before. Their hired man, who was arrested, has
confessed to the assault and burglary.Joe Coburn, who arrived in Cincinnati yesterday,
was immediately arrested and required to give bail
in \$10,000 that he would not fight in Ohio. He gave
the bail and was released.Under the head of "The Work of the Legislature,"
we publish this morning a partial list of the acts pas-
sed at the late session.The British schooner Canadienne has gone to the
Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect Canadian fishermen.
A boiler near Anderson, Ind., exploded on Tuesday
night, killing two men and mortally injuring three.The soldiers and sailors of Wisconsin met in con-
vention at Milwaukee yesterday and adopted resolutions
requesting that members of the United States Sen-
ate who cannot conscientiously vote for the con-
viction of the President should resign, "in order that
the republic may suffer no detriment." Delegates
to the Chicago Convention were elected, with in-
structions to vote for Grant.A radical meeting was held in Lancaster, Pa., yes-
terday, which roundly abused the "recrants"
Senators.Three more men have been arrested in Montreal
for alleged complicity in the McGee assassination.
A witness was examined at their arraignment who
testifies to being present when Whalen, under the
name of Smith, was appointed to kill McGee.The impeachment and its Presidential
Complications—General Grant's Opportu-
nity.The impeachment hangs fire. On Tuesday
last, recoiling from the attack, in consequence
of the illness of one of their number, the party
for conviction postponed the decisive vote till
Saturday. Without the vote of this absent
Senator it was feared the result would be
Andrew Johnson's acquittal. It was at least
apparent when this postponement was ordered
that the issue depended upon a doubtful vote
or two, and that the impeachers were afraid
to risk it. Hence they retired within their in-
trenchments to count up their losses, and, as
far as possible, to strengthen their broken
lines and repair damages. Will they be ready
to risk the vote on Saturday? Doubtful. We
are rather inclined to the opinion that the
sitting of the High Court on Saturday will
end in another postponement.The Presidential complications involved in
his impeachment require a great deal
of consideration. Among the republican
members of conservative inclinations Mr.
Wade, the President *pro tem.*, is, doubt-
less, the most obnoxious man of their party in
the Senate. His extremely fanatical notions
on human rights and negro equality, and his
obstinate and domineering character as a
party leader contributed not a little to the
defeat of himself as a candidate for re-election
to the Senate and his platform of universal
negro suffrage last fall in the hitherto over-
whelmingly republican State of Ohio. The
radical ultras, sharing in the chagrin of
Wade's defeat, have apparently resolved
that his wrongs shall be righted, not
only in his promotion to the White
House, to serve out as President of the United
States the remnant of Andrew Johnson's
term, but that he shall be nominated at Chi-
cago as Vice President for the succession on
the ticket with General Grant. Here the shoe
pinches. Here is a difficulty upon which
before Saturday there must be some under-
standing with Wade or another postponement
of the final vote on the impeachment.There are other aspirants besides Mr. Wade
for the position of Vice President on the ticket
with General Grant, and most prominent
among them are Speaker Colfax, Senator
Wilson, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania,
and Governor Fenton, of New York. Now,
with the removal of President Johnson and
the transfer of Mr. Wade to the White
House in advance of the Chicago Convention,
from the very fact that he has the Executive patron-
age in his hands, Mr. Wade, it is believed, will
be able to command the nomination indicated.
Nay, it is feared that he may possibly over-sleugh Grant himself and secure the Presi-
dential nomination, upon the good old axiom
in regard to the fat offices that "a bird in the
hand is worth two in the bush." Party policy,
then, suggests the propriety and expediency of
postponing the verdict upon Johnson until
after the verdict of the Chicago Convention
upon the merits of Wade detached from the
dispensation of the spoils and plunder.
Greeley says that "Grimes is dead," on ac-
count of his deadly hostility to Wade. If
this be so, have not the radicals from Grimes
a significant warning concerning Wade? He
is a deadweight upon the party at best, and
if saddled upon Grant the result will proba-
bly be that which followed the saddling of
McClellan with Pendleton and his record and
platform.But even with the ultra radicals there is a
reason for the postponement of this impeach-
ment verdict till after the Chicago Convention,
and it is this: that the final vote of "guilty" or
"not guilty" in this case of Johnson shall be
made the test by the Convention of allegiance
to the republican faith or excommunication
from the church. But here it may be asked,
will not this outrageous party procedure be
overruled in the Convention by a decent re-
spect for appearances in the way of justice and
the law and the testimony in this impeach-
ment? Gannon. Political parties are "held
together by the cohesive power of the public
plunder," and "where the carcasses are there
will the vultures be gathered together." Unless,
therefore, the radical majority of the Senate
feel perfectly sure on Saturday that they have
the two-thirds vote in hand for Johnson's con-
viction and removal we may look for the post-
ponement of the verdict to some day after the
Chicago Convention, in order that a satisfactory
disposition may first be made of Wade and
then of Johnson with a reinforcement of radi-
cal Senators from the reconstructed Southern
States. Viewed in any light this is a shameful
and shocking state of things.There is one man, however, who, in a few
decisive words, may put an end to all this
scandalous business, and that man is General
Grant. His proverbial reticence has served
him well so far. It has saved him from all
those rocks and shoals upon which Calhoun
and Clay and Van Buren and Cass and Scott
and Douglas and a host of other Presidential
aspirants were shipwrecked. His quarrel with
President Johnson was, perhaps, necessary to
bring the General to the front as the radical
champion for the succession; but that quarrel
need not prevent him speaking his
mind freely on the present position of
things connected with this impeachment.
As an honest soldier he cannot sustain the
removal of Johnson upon the frivolous charges
of "high crimes and misdemeanors" for which
he stands accused. As a true patriot General
Grant cannot approve the base uses in which
his great name has been employed by partisan
journals pending this trial. As a fair dealing
political opponent of Andrew Johnson he
surely is not an endorser of the demoralizing
party trickery and devices in this trial, in all
of which the radicals depend for their vindic-
tion on his popularity as their Presidential
standard bearer.We would, therefore, submit to General
Grant, in behalf of justice, law and order,
that the time has come for him to speak out
frankly and decisively his views and his position
on this crisis in our political affairs. Let
him warn these radical leaders that if their
partisan bigotry and fanaticism are to rule in
this impeachment and at Chicago he cannot
serve them. Let him distinctly declare that
the extreme radical principles of universal
negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy
are not his principles, and he will at once
bring this radical cabal at Washington to terms
or scatter it to the winds; and he will, too, be
immensely strengthened thereby in the public
confidence from this great and crowning ser-
vice to the cause of justice, the constitution
and the Union.

The Resignation of Engineer Craven.

Mr. Craven, who for twenty years has been
the engineer of the Croton Board, has tendered
his resignation. During his long term of ser-
vice Mr. Craven has proved himself a most
efficient officer. The Croton Department has
been conducted with more honesty than any
other department of the city government, if we
except the Park Commission, which
shares with the Croton Board a fair reputa-
tion, and hence the retirement of Mr.
Craven might be regarded as a loss to the de-
partment if his successor, General Greene, did
not happen to be a man of good qualifications.
He is a graduate of West Point, where he took
a prominent position as an engineer in the
highest class. During the war he made his
mark on several battle fields, led a brilliant
movement at Peach Orchard, was riddled and
maimed in many other actions, and altogether
presents a fair soldier's record. General
Greene has been duly installed in office by the
Mayor, but Mayor Hoffman took occasion to
say that the "installation" was unconstitutional,
while meekly submitting to the decision of the
Board. No doubt Mr. Hoffman was sensitive
about the constitutionality of the proceeding;
but, nevertheless, we suppose that the public
will be satisfied that the place occupied by Mr.
Craven is filled by so competent a person and
so good an engineer as General Greene.MR. BERGH ON HORSEFLESH AS FOOD.—
The tenderness of Mr. Bergh for animals, or at
least for horses, seems to have ripened into a
longing to eat them. His affection for them is
not unlike that of the cannibal chief for mis-
sionaries; King Weno-Wanko-Wunko-Fum
loved missionaries with a "devouring love." The
President of the Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals lectured in favor of
horseflesh as food before the Farmers' Club on
Tuesday. On his retirement, however, a resolu-
tion recommending the use of horse flesh for
that purpose, in accordance with the sugges-
tions of Mr. Bergh and several French and
English *savans*, was by almost a unanimous
vote laid on the table. The members of the
Farmers' Club preferred that this resolution
should be the most exquisitely cooked horse-
flesh should be "laid on the table."OUR GIBBERNISTS.—What will our Gibbernists
do now? The critical moment has at last
arrived. They hesitate. Let them beware.
Indecision was the ruin of their illustrious but
unfortunate prototypes. Will they be true to
their nobler instincts, and so save themselves
and save the State? Or will they vote for the
death of the king, and so perish in disgrace?

The Pacific Railroad—A Good Bill.

The substitute reported on Tuesday by Mr.
Price, of Iowa, from the Committee on the
Pacific Railroad, in place of the joint resolu-
tion introduced some time ago by Mr. Wash-
burn, of Wisconsin, to regulate the tariff for
freight and passengers on the Union and Cen-
tral Pacific Railroads and their branches, was
essentially modified in the course of debate by
several reasonable amendments and finally
passed in a shape which entitles it, so far as it
goes, to public approval as a good bill. As
originally reported, this substitute provided for
a board of commissioners, to consist of the
Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior
and the Attorney General of the United States,
to establish annually a tariff of prices for
freight and passengers, with an additional
proviso that it shall not take effect till there
shall be a continuous line of railroad completed
and in running order from Omaha to Sacra-
mento. This latter proviso was ultimately
stricken out, on account of the manifest and
valid objection that it was calculated rather to
retard than accelerate the completion of the
road. It might for several years, or even in-
definitely, delay the joint resolution in taking
effect, although, according to Mr. Price, the
present expectation is that it would probably
take effect in two years. Manifest and valid
objections were also well and successfully
urged against entrusting three members of the
Cabinet or any other three men with the power,
so vast and so liable to abuse, of regulating
the tariff of prices for freight and passengers.
Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, alluded to the
immense value of the grants made to the Pacific
railroad companies, commented on the fact
that the advantages were being gradually
monopolized, until, at the last report, there
were but fifty-three shareholders in the Central
Pacific Railroad Company, and protested with
energy against the injustice of letting these
companies impose exorbitantly high tariffs on
freight and passengers. Mr. Clark, of Kansas,
offered an amendment that the tariff shall not
exceed double the average rates charged on the
different lines of railroad between the Mississippi
river and the Atlantic Ocean in latitudes north
of St. Louis. This amendment was very prop-
erly agreed to without division, and the joint
resolution as amended was passed by a vote of
seventy-six to thirty-seven. In due time,
when the grand national enterprise of a Pacific
railway shall be consummated, and a vast
movement, now inconceivable, of freight and
passengers across the Continent shall be in full
activity, the tariff as fixed at present will
doubtless be safely and advantageously sub-
jected to still further reductions. Meanwhile,
as it stands, it will serve effectually to protect
the interests of the people against the exactions
which railroad monopolies are almost
fatally tempted to impose.

Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.

Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, enjoys a na-
tional reputation as a sound, conservative
statesman, an able lawyer and an upright citi-
zen. He has filled several offices of high
trust, and his record as a public man is unim-
peachable. Among other positions to which
Mr. Trumbull has been called is that of
Justice of the Supreme Court of his State.
He sat upon the bench for six years, and his
integrity of character as well as his legal at-
tainments rendered him an ornament to the
judiciary. Such a man is peculiarly fitted to
see through the injustice and absurdity of the
charges of high crimes and misdemeanors
made by the radicals against President John-
son, and he cannot afford to destroy his well
won reputation and to leave a legacy of shame
to his son by recording a false and unjust ver-
dict against an innocent man for mere party
purposes. He has broad sense enough to see
that the fierce denunciations of the radical
conspirators are powerless for evil against a
good and conscientious man, and that when all
the present excitement has passed away, and
the malignant passions of the hour no longer
prevail the just Senator who has refused to
prostitute the character of the highest court in
the nation to partisan hate and political avarice
will receive the praise and respect of all
whose good opinions are of any real value.

Southern Religious Reconstruction—In Part.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, sitting
in Chicago, and composed of a large and in-
fluential class of clergymen, has adopted resolu-
tions admitting to the body provisional dele-
gates from the unreconstructed States of Vir-
ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,
Alabama and Texas, also from the States of
Delaware and Tennessee, and recognizing as
legal the annual conferences held in those
States. It must be understood that these
Southern delegates do not represent the old
original hard shell Methodist Episcopal Church
South, which remains almost as obstinate as
before the war, but a new growth of Methodists,
of different culture and complexion altogether.John C. Calhoun declared many years ago
that among the most powerful elements oper-
ating to break up the Union was the division
of sentiment in the great Methodist Episcopal
Church on the subject of slavery—one branch
representing anti-slavery as the voice of the
North and the other pro-slavery as the voice
of the South. Upon this rock the Church
finally split, and the Methodist Church North
and the Methodist Church South became the
distinctive appellations of the separate
branches of this the most powerful of the
Protestant religious organizations in the coun-
try. True to the prediction of Calhoun seces-
sion and rebellion soon followed this Church
disruption, and civil war was waged until the
federal arms settled the physical question of
the indissolubility of the Union. The war
over and the question of slavery decided forever,
there has been an earnest desire on the part
of certain Methodist divines both North and
South to restore the harmonious relations once
existing in the Church and to bring the scat-
tered brotherhood together again in a common
fold. This effort, unfortunately, has not been
successful; but the proceedings of the Chicago
Conference are noteworthy at this time as
evinced a desire on the part of the Church
North to reunite with the Church South—
on its own terms. To show, however,
how far the Church North have advanced
in their ideas on the moral aspect of the slavery
question, they have, it seems, decided to take
in all the delegates from the South that
present themselves—niggers included. This
snacks a little of amalgamation, with a strong
squint toward the radical political convention
which shortly follows in the wake of the
present religious Conference in Chicago.

The Crisis in England—The Good Sense of the Queen.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday even-
ing, as we learned from a cable despatch of
yesterday, the reply of the Queen to the ad-
dress voted to the Crown as the result of the
adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, was
read to the members in session. The reply,
which was worthy of the good sense and kindly
feeling which have all along characterized the
public and private conduct of her Majesty, was
as follows:—"Relying on the wisdom of the
House, her Majesty desires that her interest in
the temporalities of the Irish Church will not
in any way hinder parliamentary legislation on
that subject." In harmony with this decision
steps will be immediately taken to suspend for
the present the making of additional or new
appointments in the Irish Church by the
Crown.Considering the embarrassing situation of
affairs, the prompt and straightforward course
adopted by her Majesty is an immense relief to
the nation. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions and
Mr. Disraeli's resistance, backed up as the
latter was by the foolish, unjustifiable and
dangerous "no Popery" cry, had placed the
Crown in the most awkward and perilous
position imaginable. The stupidity of a Charles the First, the vacilla-
tion of a Louis the Sixteenth, or even the con-
scientious stubbornness of a George the Third,
might have involved the Crown in misery and
ruin. Left as she is, without the adviser of
her younger years, it says much for the good
sense and sound judgment of her Majesty that
she so thoroughly appreciates the situation.
The government of England has already fallen
so completely into the hands of the popular
branch of the legislature—at an early day it
will be more and more so—that resistance to
the House of Commons would be simply folly.
The Queen knows this, and it is only just
praise to say that by this one act she has ex-
tricated Great Britain from a dangerous difficulty
and shown herself mistress of the situation.
If it was Mr. Disraeli's intention, as many be-
lieve it was, to create a complication of cir-
cumstances in which he might have the chance
of playing the part either of a Richelieu or a
Mirabeau, he has in this other instance mis-
calculated. His opportunity has not yet come.

Agassiz on Museums—Suggestions Useful to New York.

Professor Agassiz, in an address delivered a
few days ago before the Legislature of Massa-
chusetts, for the purpose of obtaining State aid
to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at
Cambridge, threw out some remarks worthy of
consideration by our city and State authorities
as well as by our citizens. He spoke of the
value of such an institution in promoting science,
education and popular intelligence. "There is
not," he said, "a single scientific establishment
in Europe where there are such facilities for
building up an instructive and comprehensive
museum as we have now in our hands. If we
avail ourselves of the chance I believe it will
place science in America fifty years in advance
of the Old World." We suppose by this Mr.
Agassiz means that on this Continent we have
far greater advantages and more materials for
such a museum, and he is right. We have
also the most favorable geographical position
as well as the enterprise and the means for
accomplishing this. But while we should be
pleased to see a great museum at Cambridge,
and, in fact, museums in every part of the
country, we insist that New York, the metrop-
olis of America, is the proper place for a great
national museum. We ought to have in the
Park or near it a structure and a collection of
everything pertaining to a museum which
would rival or eclipse the famous museums of
London or Paris. New York has many attrac-
tions already, and the people from every part
flock to this great centre of commerce, art,
science and fashion; but such a museum as we
contemplate and such as we ought to have
would add vastly to its attractiveness. Where
one person would be instructed by a museum
at Cambridge, Boston or at any other place,
hundreds would see and learn from one in New
York. The city and State authorities, the Park
Commissioners and our wealthy citizens, should
set about this most useful and important work
at once. There is nothing upon which the city
or State could appropriate money that would
do so much good or be as popular, and nothing
in which our millionaires could spend a small
portion of their enormous wealth so satisfac-
torily to themselves in the end or so beneficially
for the community. By all means let us have
a grand national museum in this mighty
metropolis of America.

William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine.

William Pitt Fessenden has the reputation
of sterling honesty, good sense and a clear,
legal mind. It is no wonder that such a man
should refuse to be controlled by the insolent
dictation of party when under oath to try a
cause fairly, and to render a true verdict ac-
cording to the evidence and the law. It
would be a matter of surprise and shame to
find him yielding up his convictions to partisan
violence and pronouncing the word
"guilty" against any living man when he knew
him to be "not guilty." Fessenden has been
many years in political life, and his sym-
pathies have been with such patriots as Clay,
Taylor and Lincoln, all of whom he helped to
nominate for the Presidency. Can he now
submit to be the mere tool of a party ruled
over by Ben Butler, Thad Stevens, Jim Nye,
Zach Chandler, and men of that stamp? Can
he become a party to all the violent, brutal,
revolutionary policy of the Jacobins of Con-
gress and give the lie to his whole past life?
There is a future for Fessenden, and his long
career has won him the confidence and respect
of good men. Will he now suffer himself to
be bullied and badgered into the destruction of
his well won reputation? We shall see.THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.—The Sec-
retary of the Senate resigns his lucrative
place. It is intimated that he does this for the
sake of independence, in order that he may be
free to express his opinions in regard to the
position of Senators. Astonishing piece of
self-denial and delicacy on the part of the
Secretary and owner of "two papers"—both
daily! He resigns the place he holds as an
officer of the Senate that he may the more
energetically bound on the hunt against the
Senators of high and honorable character.
Would it not have looked better if the Sec-
retary had resigned earlier and before it became
so evident that he was to be hustled out?

Senator Henderson and the Missouri Radicals.

The sublime impudence of those Missouri
Congressmen who waited upon Mr. Henderson
and presumed to call him to account for his
course on impeachment will by and by be
thought one of the curiosities of the trial.
Since when were Congressmen made the keep-
ers of Senators, and by what principle of our
political system is a Senator, who represents a
State collectively, responsible to Congressmen,
who represent quite another thing? Perhaps
they know more about this in Missouri than
they do anywhere else. The demand made
upon Mr. Henderson was that if he could not
vote for conviction he should not vote at all, and
the members generously and magnificently re-
frained from pushing the Senator so far as to
require his resignation. Mr. Henderson had the
weakness to take this action quite as a matter
of course. From a man who had the con-
science and the courage to declare that he
could not go with his party on the charges we
should have expected to hear of a positive per-
ception of duty one way or the other. We
should have expected that the man who be-
lieved the articles unjust and evil would have
held that his duty was not neutral only, but
that things in the Senate which did not meet
his approval must encounter his opposition.

Commercial Reciprocities in Germany.

The activity of Count Bismarck has already
not only enlarged the boundaries of the Prus-
sian kingdom, but made Germany a practical
unit. Baden, Württemberg and Bavaria have,
since Sadowa, been bound to Prussia by a mili-
tary treaty—a treaty which in the event of an
invasion of the Fatherland gives Prussia entire
control of their united armies. This, however,
is not the only or even the most important
result. Commercially, Germany has been
made one by the Zollverein. The Zoll Parlia-
ment, of which King William is chief, and
which is composed of representatives not only
from all parts of the Prussian kingdom, but
from Baden, Bavaria and Württemberg, is now
sitting in Berlin under the immediate eye of
Count Bismarck and his sovereign. Count
Bismarck does not force unity, but Count Bis-
marck well knows that the cause he represents
must languish and die if it ceases to be active.
Austria, we are therefore told, has been in-
duced